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was in former days the lover of one Adelaide, whom he abandoned after ruining her, and Adelaide is the grandmother of this Lolo, the girl with whom he is tampering, and who is thus his own grandchild. This discovery added to the depressing effect of truffles and burgundy, produces congestion of the brain, and Gallerand drops dead. After some excitement, the grandmother recovers her wits; Gallerand is rich. His family will be heart-broken at the scandal of his death. Here is an opening. The old woman hurries off to inform his people of the calamity and gets thirty thousand francs as hush money. Desfontaines, the brother-in-law, becomes interested in Lolo, and endeavors to persuade her to live an honest life, but entirely satisfied with the ten thousand francs, received as her share of the profits, she sends him off with a jeer, and so ends the story.

The second piece was a strange composition. Paudry and his wife are poor working people and their child is sick unto death. One night a knock is heard at the door and a man enters seeking shelter. Clad in a black blouse and with long blond hair and beard, this man resembles Jesus Christ. In fact the visitor is Christ himself. Paudry takes him for an Anarchist to whom he had offered his house as a refuge, and who with others was about to commit a final atrocity against the government. If Paudry's child does not die he is to postpone the deed, and a colored cloth in the window is to give notice to his colleagues. But the child dies and Christ influences Paudry to give the signal and prevent the crime. The workman obeys after a desperate struggle. Christ retires and the awe-struck man finds that his child has returned to life.

The first play opened well. The first act having point and dramatic purpose, but it ended nowhere, meant nothing, and commanded no real interest.

The second play was called a symbolistic play; but I fail to detect the symbol or the mattersymbolized. It was a strange program, quite typical in its confusion of French literature at the present time, but by no means a true index of its power.

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1887; August 29, 1887; October 17, 1887; January 9, 1888; February 13, 1888; March 26, 1888; June 15, 1888; June 25, 1888; October 22, 1888; December 17, 1888; January 28, 1889; February 4, 1889; February 25, 1889; March 24, 1889; April 8, 1889; May 5, 1889; June 2, 1889; December 2, 1889; March 23, 1890; May 5, 1890; June 1, 1890; June 9, 1890; November 24, 1890; December 29, 1890; February 9, 1891; March 2, 1891; May 4, 1891; December 28, 1891; September 19, 1892; December 12, 1892; November 13, 1893; December 4, 1893.

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SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES.

Sproglig-Historiske Studier tilegnede Professor C. R. UNGER. Kristiania: H. Aschehoug & Co., 1896. 8vo, 226 pages.

ON the first day of the New Year (1897), the above-named volume of Linguistic and Historical Studies was presented to Professor C. R. Unger by eleven of his disciples and colleagues. It was peculiarly well-timed, for on that day Prof. Unger completed the eightieth year of his age and the fiftieth of his activity as editor of Old Norse texts.

A few words as to Prof. Unger himself and his scholarly work may fitly preface this notice of the articles thus brought together to do him honor.

In appearance Prof. Unger is rather short and slim, with white hair and full beard. He is gentle, modest and kind,—one of those quiet, reserved natures which never awake enmity or strife. He is unmarried and lives in Christiania with an unmarried sister in a little detached house, surrounded by a garden, and in this dwelling he has spent the greater part of his long life. His chief interest lies in the library, which he himself has collected, and which now numbers some six thousand volumes, including many rarities. Among them, it may be noted, are no less than forty different editions of Shakspere, and several hundred volumes of criticism and comment on the poet, for whom his admiration is unbounded.

His scholarly work began in 1847, when, in collaboration with P. A. Munch, the historian, he published an Old Norse Grammar and Reader, as well as editions of the Elder Edda and *Fagrskinna*; and in the same year appeared the first volume of *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*, the great collection of Norw. charters from the Middle Ages, on which he has worked, more or less, along with others, his whole life, and of which the fifteenth large volume is now about to appear. Then followed a long series of editions of O. N. texts dealing with historic, æsthetic and religious subjects: in 1848, appeared *Alexanders Saga*, and *Kongespeilet* (in connection with Keyser and Munch); in 1849, *Olafs Saga hins Helga*; in 1850, *Strengleikar eða Ljóðabók*; in 1851, *Barlaams og Josaphats Saga* (all three in connection with Keyser); in 1853, *Saga Diðriks Konungs af Bern*, and *Saga Olafs Konungs ens Helga* (in connection with Munch); in 1853-62, *Stjórn* (old Norw. Bible History); in 1860, *Karlamagnus Saga ok Kappa hans*; in 1860-8, *Flateyjarbók* (collection of sagas of O. Norw. kings), 3 parts; in 1864, *Gammel Norsk Homiliebog*; in 1867, *Morkinskinna*; in 1868, Snorri Sturlason's *Heimskringla*; in 1869, *Thomas Saga Erkebyskups*; in 1871, *Codex Frisianus* (collection of sagas of Norw. kings) and *Mariu Saga*; in 1873, *Konunga Sögur*; in 1874, *Postola Sögur*; and in 1877, *Heilagra Manna Sögur*, two parts—to say nothing of the important part he played in the completion of Fritznér's *Dict. of Old Norse*. Few men can point to so long

a series of useful publications, and all were undertaken without hope of monetary return.

The *Festschrift* which lies before us comprises eleven articles of various length, of which four are really historical and one geographical, the rest philological in the wide sense of the word. The following review, though necessarily brief, will suffice to give some idea of their contents.

I. Amund B. Larsen, *On the Relation of Norwegian Dialects to Neighboring Tongues* (pp. 1-11).—This article illustrates the difficulty of setting any definite boundaries for Norwegian dialects as distinct from Danish and Swedish, and of distinguishing precisely between the dialects spoken in the several districts of Norway itself. We ask if there is any real Norw. unity of language, any distinctive features common to all Norw. dialects, which give it a position apart from other Scand. tongues; and the author answers in the negative: "There is no single characteristic which embraces all Norw." There are, of course, features which are more widespread in Norway than in neighboring lands, and in the popular consciousness these are taken to differentiate Norw. from the other languages (such, for example, as the diphthongs, the hard consonants, *kv* from *hv*, umlaut in the present of strong verbs); but a precise limitation which would hold for all parts of the country is impossible.

To a foreigner the condition of the language now actually spoken in Norway is an interesting study. Along with the rapid growth of national feeling and the desire for independence, has sprung up a very decided longing for a distinct and separate language, and everything is moving in that direction. For the moment there is nothing settled. Variations in orthography may even be noted in the different articles in the volume under discussion. Björnson writes differently from Ibsen, and follows to some extent the leading of the chauvinistic Knudsen, who would fetter the language with artificial, even if national, bonds. It is Henrik Ibsen, however, as Prof. Joh. Storm points out in an interesting little book, *Norsk Sprog*, just published, who is writing the Norw. of the future. His language is the standard at present, and promises to remain

so. How greatly, however, it varies from that dialectically spoken in various parts of Norway, may be seen by comparing it with that found in Arne Garborg's remarkable volume *Haugtuna*, which, unfortunately, is almost entirely lost to the world at large, being in a dialect which would not suffer translation even into ordinary Norwegian. The difference between the language spoken by cultivated people in the different parts of Scandinavia is more a question of pronunciation and accent than of vocabulary. In Denmark and Norway the written language is in large measure identical. Swedish, on the other hand, has to be learned by itself.

II. Sophus Bugge, *Old Norse Composite Words in -naufr* (pp. 12-29).

B. gives a list of such composites with indication of the earliest occurrence of each, discusses the various explanations of the form, and then concludes:

"O.N. *naufr* 'companion' A. S. *genēat*, O.S. *genól*, O.H.G. *ginōz* are connected with *njóta*, 'to have use and advantage of something,' and designate etymologically him who uses (possesses, enjoys) something *together* with another or others.' This 'together' is essential for an understanding of the word, and must, therefore, have once been formally expressed in it. The primitive Germ. form of the word must, therefore, have been **ga-nauta-z*. As to the formation of the word, cf. Kluge, *Nominale Stammbild.*, § 4."

He then shows how the O. N. forms of compounds with *-naufr* could have developed from primitive Germanic, and remarks in closing, that these compounds in *-naufr*, like *glíkr*, *gnógr*, *granni*, and other Scand. words which contained *ga-*, give evidence that the lack of weakly accented prefixes, which is a marked characteristic of Scand. as opposed to other Germanic languages, first developed in the historical form of the language and is not original. There are traces in Scand. of the weak prefix *bi-*. In many cases in which several shades of meaning in Scand. words are designated by one and the same uncombined verb, while in other Germanic languages one of these shades of meaning is expressed by the uncombined verb, the others by the verb combined with unaccented prefixes, the latter state of things is, in B's opinion, the more original. Yet, as he says, the question deserves further study.

III. O. Rygh, *Names of Fjords in Norway* (pp. 30-86),—a valuable discussion of the names of fjords which occur in O. N. documents, and their localization. Some three hundred and ninety names (cited in the convenient register which is added) are mentioned in the course of the article, which is an important contribution to the history of the formation of Norw. place-names, and the changes time has wrought on them.

IV. H. J. Huitfeldt-Kaas, *On False Diplomas* (pp. 87-107), of which there are about sixty printed in the *Diplomatarium Norv.*

V. Absalon Tarangr, *Ábúð jarðar himilar tekju* (pp. 108-124),—an obscure legal sentence in *Frostathingsbogen* xiii. 1 (also in *Landsloven*, vii. 1), which T. would translate thus:

"The fulfilment of the duty of keeping in repairs assures the lessee the enjoyment of the lease that is, the peaceful possession of the ground until the expiration of the term of the lease."

VI. G. A. Gjessing, *Sæmund Frodi's Authorship* (pp. 125-152),—an effort to collect all the material which throws light on the life and literary activity of Sæmund Sigfusson (1056-1153), who shares with Ari Thorgilsson (1067 (8)-1148), the author of the *Íslendigabók*, the honor of laying the foundations of Icelandic saga-writing. Gj. leaves unsettled the question as to whether Sæmund's *Noregs Konungatal* was written in Latin or Norse: probably it was in Latin, but he may have himself written in Norse, or there may have been O. N. translations of his book, if it was written in Latin.

VII. M. Nygaard, *The Learned Style in O. N. Prose* (pp. 153-170). N. distinguishes between the literature which endeavored to reproduce the everyday living speech, and that taken more or less directly from foreign sources. The latter he calls "learned." It became common toward the close of the thirteenth century. The most striking syntactical peculiarities which characterize it appear in the use of (1) the pres. part., (2) the past part., (3) the reflexive, (4) the relative. Other peculiarities, however, show themselves in the use of (1) apposition, (2) the pred. object, (3) the dative, (4) the adjective, (5) the acc. with infinitive, and in certain more general features. This interesting article would form a good basis for a comparison of A. S. and O. N. learned

prose styles. The A. S. church had decided influence on the Norse. See Taranger, *Den Angelsaksiske Kirkes Indflydelse paa den Norske*, and Bernhard Kahle, *Die Altnord. Sprache im Dienste des Christentums*.

VIII. Alf Torp, *Contribution to the Explanation of Germanic, especially Scand. Words* (pp. 171-188).—The words treated are: O. N. *andoefta*; O. N. *auðinn*; O. N. *bil*; Norw. dial. *bringe*; O. N. *brúðr*; Norw. dial. *brusk*; Norw. dial. *budda*; O. N. *djarfr*; O. N. *drengr*; Germanic *dumba*—Mod. Germ. *flau*; Norw. dial. *flint*; O. N. *flá*; O. N. *frekr*; O. N. *gamni*; O. N. *gá*; Norw. dial. *gaare*; O. N. *geistli*; D. dial. *gimmer*.

IX. Ebbe Hertzberg, *Another Christian Legal Proposal of the Thirteenth Century* (pp. 189-204).

X. Hjalmar Falk, *On the Intercalation of j with Strengthening and especially Depreciating Meaning in Scand. Words* (pp. 205-216). The theory of the development of language according to the principle of greatest ease has its exceptions. Falk gives a list of seventy-six words beginning with the labials *b*, *f*, *p*, in which a *j* is inserted after the consonant so that the word is made to begin with a strengthened explosive. He is disposed to accept Ross's explanation that it is by analogy with interjections of disdain, etc. (for example, *fy*, *pyt*, *bah*), that the blown-out breath after *f* or *p* has called forth an echo in *j*, which was strong enough to make itself effective as an independent sound. After one had grown accustomed to feel the *j* sound as an expression of disdain, it could easily have come to be inserted after other consonants. Yet there are many words with such an inserted *j* which do not have a depreciating meaning; a large group is found in names for all sorts of noise, really onomatopoeic words. Here a *j* has been inserted without reference to the above-mentioned analogy. Falk's material shows the insertion of *j* in all the chief Scand. languages. The phenomenon does not seem to have been known in Old Norse.

XI. Gustav Storm, *Old Guild Statutes from Trondhjem* (pp. 217-226). S. prints, translates, and comments on an interesting fragment of a MS., dating from the twelfth or thirteenth century, which came to hand too late to be in-

serted in the splendid edition of *Norway's Old Laws*, of which S. has been the editor. It throws light on some obscure points in the history of the guilds. A facsimile of the MS. accompanies the article.

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GERMAN SCIENCE READERS.

A Scientific German Reader, by GEORGE THEODORE DIPPOLD, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1895. 8vo, pp. iv, 322.

German Scientific Reading, with Notes and Vocabulary, by H. C. G. BRANDT, Ph. D., Professor of German in Hamilton College; and W. C. DAY, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry in Swarthmore College. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1897. 8vo, pp. vi, 269.

THE value of readings in elementary German science for students of technical institutions and science courses in our universities and colleges is unquestioned. As German is now almost the universal language of science, it is imperative upon the worker in any branch of science that he should be able to follow the results of German scholarship in his particular field, which can be done, to a large extent, only in the original language. Such readings, begun as soon as possible after the student has mastered the rudiments of grammar and can read easy ordinary prose, smooth the way for that reading which he must do in the higher classes and in after life, by acquainting him with the vocabulary and the style of scientific writers. Then, too, the very fact that a foreign language is the vehicle of instruction aids to impress the elementary truths of science more vividly upon the mind of the pupil. But surely such reading ought not to be confined to the needs and purposes of students of science. Properly selected, it could be made a profitable feature of every German course. As mere drill in translation, in the exact rendering of a given text into correct and concise English, and in the increase of vocabulary in both languages, such reading can hardly be excelled. Familiar words have here a differ-